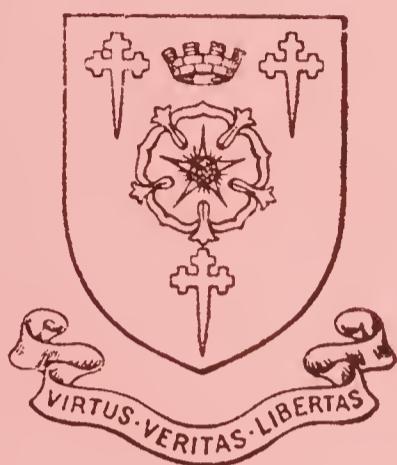


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Borough of Glossop



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir D.P.H.

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

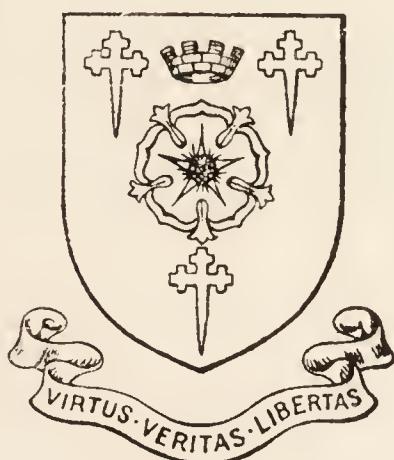
for the year

1957

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for the year

1957

Health Committee

1957—1958

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
COUNCILLOR C. WOOLLEY, J.P.

COUNCILLOR S. BURGESS (Chairman)

COUNCILLOR H. N. SHELDON (Vice-Chairman)

ALDERMAN J. D. DOYLE, J.P.

ALDERMAN E. HAIGH, J.P.

COUNCILLOR S. BAMFORTH

COUNCILLOR G. B. DONALDSON.

COUNCILLOR T. BRIODY-DUGGAN

COUNCILLOR F. GIBBS

COUNCILLOR J. G. HURST

COUNCILLOR W. A. SMITH

COUNCILLOR F. W. WALTON

Preface

*To the Minister of Health and
To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the
Borough of Glossop.*

GENTLEMEN,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Borough of Glossop for the year 1957.

The two principal epidemic diseases of the year were measles and influenza. Measles was prevalent from the beginning of February to the end of April, and reached a peak in March.

The epidemic of influenza, reported in the Far East in mid-April, reached Glossop during the last three days in August when it was first notified in the schools. The incidence rose rapidly for ten days and at the height of the outbreak the attendances fell to between 40 and 50 per cent. The closure of the schools during the weekend break from the 14th to 17th September inclusive, did not halt the spread of the infection.

There was a slower spread to the adult population, and at first factory workers were more affected than others. New sickness benefit claims on the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance reached a maximum during the week ending the 24th September, when they were 517 per cent above the average. The number of new cases then declined slowly over a period of six weeks to the seasonal normal.

In most cases the illness was sudden in onset with varied early symptoms which included headache, fever, upper respiratory infections, gastric disturbances and generalised aches and pains. It was milder in character than the types of influenza usually experienced in this country and recovery took place in five to ten days. Although the incidence was high there were few serious complications and only one death attributable to influenza was notified.

A vaccine became available at the end of September for those most likely to come in contact with the infection. General vaccination against so mild an illness was not practicable.

The total population of the area estimated at 17,450, showed a decrease of 140 since 1956, and was the lowest for twelve years. The birth rate was 1.32 per 1,000 higher than in 1956, but the total number of deaths still exceeded the total number of births. There were five infant deaths under one year of age, two fewer than last year, and four occurred during the first four weeks of life, giving a neonatal death rate of 15.09. For the second year in succession the incidence of deaths from cancer of the lung was higher than the national average, 0.516 per 1,000 of the population

compared with 0.426 for England and Wales. There were no deaths to report from tuberculosis, and the number of notifications was the same as in 1956. The commonest causes of death in order of frequency were diseases of the heart and circulation, with 110 cases, vascular lesions of the nervous system with 76, and cancer with 36. The three groups accounted for 222 of the total number of 303 deaths.

The unusual heat wave and drought which were experienced in Glossop from May until the beginning of July, 1957, had indirectly an unpleasant effect on the Swineshaw water supply. Between the 13th and 28th June, 1957, several complaints were received from householders concerning the infestation of the supply with many species of living organisms.

The zooplankton identified in the samples submitted included nais worms, worms one-eighth of an inch long and belonging to the earthworm group; many types of crustaceans such as water fleas, cyclops and fairy shrimps; and an aquatic insect, the water mite. The smaller crustaceans were either just visible to the naked eye or a little larger. The cyclops were almost pure white in water and tended to sink to the bottom of a specimen jar. The fairy shrimps were translucent and often tinted a delicate pink colour. Such organisms are common inhabitants of Pennine reservoirs, and were found in abundance when the water from Swineshaw Reservoir itself was examined microscopically.

It was assumed that the heat wave had caused the organisms to multiply sufficiently to contribute large numbers to the water mains.

There is a lack of technical information on the methods of extermination of these creatures and in the absence of filtration there is no method of preventing them from entering the distribution system. With the exception of the nais worms, they are all resistant to low concentrations of chlorine, but are destroyed by moderate to high concentrations. Unfortunately, there are practical difficulties in maintaining considerable concentrations of free chlorine in a water distribution system apart from the discomfort to the consumers.

Chlorination was increased at the waterworks to .6 p.p.m. and no nais worms were detected after the 23rd June, though the other creatures remained.

It appeared that the zooplankton was concentrated in the upper six feet of the water and had a fairly uniform distribution throughout that depth. As the two outlets from the reservoir are 12 feet and 30 feet respectively below the normal surface, water is not withdrawn into the distribution system from the upper six feet except in times of severe drought, an unusual occurrence in Glossop. At the beginning of July when the level fell below the upper outlet and water was withdrawn solely from the lower one, all the organisms disappeared from the mains.

The weather conditions changed considerably during the following six weeks, a heavy rainfall coinciding with a drop in the temperature. The water rose quickly past the upper outlet between the 16th and the 19th August, and there was no reappearance of the organisms.

The worst form of infestation, that by *Asellus Aquaticus* or water louse, was not reported at any time.

Given similar weather conditions to those prevailing from May to the end of June, the infestation could recur unless some method could be devised for closing the upper outlet of the reservoir during times of drought.

Mechanical filtration would solve the problem, but the installation of suitable filters is a very costly procedure.

It should be stressed that these organisms are in no way harmful to man apart from the psychological effect on the consumer and they do not cause the water to deteriorate chemically or bacteriologically.

The Clean Air Act, 1956, gives local authorities power to make building byelaws limiting the provision of heating and cooking appliances in new buildings to those which are suitably designed for burning smokeless fuel or which are capable of smokeless operation.

The building byelaws were adopted during the year by the Borough and came into operation on 1st November, 1957.

There will be no compulsion to use smokeless fuel until a smoke control area is established, but the making of the byelaws renders adaptations and replacements of fireplaces in the new buildings unnecessary should the buildings be included in such an area at a later date.

I desire to express my appreciation to my Chairman, the Members of the Council, the Officers of the Borough, and my Staff for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1957.

Your obedient servant,

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chr., D.P.H.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors and
Burgesses of the Borough of Glossop.*

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour and pleasure of subscribing to the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the fourteenth time.

The provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, relating to the emission of dark smoke came into operation on the 1st June, 1958, and regulations came into operation at the same time making it an offence to emit dark smoke (as defined in the Act) from the chimney of a building, or of certain boilers or industrial plant. The regulations specify the permitted emissions of smoke.

As mentioned elsewhere in this report industrialists were notified during 1957 of the impending legislation to enable them to carry out such alterations and adaptations to plant as might be necessary.

The number of smoke observations will be stepped up in the future and although Glossop, in comparison with some industrial towns, is not a smoky district, there is room for improvement.

In furtherance of the search for cleaner air, early in 1958 the Council decided to place a lead peroxide instrument and deposit gauge on the roof of the Municipal Buildings for the measurement of atmospheric pollution. The relative amount of sulphur dioxide in the air will be estimated by determining the amount which reacts with a standard surface of lead peroxide during each month and the deposit gauge will collect deposited particles of dust and grit, much of which arises from the burning of solid fuel. It will also collect other materials washed down from the air by rain.

During the year under review a further two Council houses and 24 two-bedroomed flats were built in Hadfield. This completed the present scheme of Council house building for general needs and for the immediate future the provision of Council houses will only be made for slum clearance purposes. This is in accordance with Government policy.

The number of unfit houses and houses in which defects were remedied during the year as a result of action by the Council totalled 303. This together with applications under the Rent Acts gives some indication ^{use of} of the services of the Health Department which occupiers make in their appeals for property repairs.

During 1957 only seven owners took advantage of the Council's scheme providing for a grant of £5 towards the cost of converting waste water closets to the modern washdown type. Since 1951 a total of 89 conversions have been carried out under the scheme.

Byelaws have been made for securing cleanliness in hair-dressers' and barbers' premises and persons carrying on such a business are now required to register with the local authority. The date of coming into operation of these byelaws is the 1st day of August, 1958.

I wish to thank my Committees, Colleagues and Staff for their help and support during the year under review.

Your obedient servant,

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

Chief Public Health and

Housing Inspector.

Inspector, Diseases of Animals Act;
Shops Inspector, Rodent Officer.

Public Health Inspector's Office,
August, 1958.

Section A

Statistics of the Area

Section A: Statistics of the Area

Acreage (land and water): 3,323.
mid-1957.

Population (Gamesley included): 17,450 (Registrar General)

Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1951), 6,041; 1957,
6,300 approx.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1951),
6,069.

Rateable Value: 152,422 1st April, 1957.

Sum represented by a penny rate £566 (estimated) 1957-58.

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	140	125	265
Legitimate	130	117	247
Illegitimate	10	8	18
Birth Rate	15.19		
Comparability Factor		1.03	
Standardised Birth Rate		15.65	
Illegitimate Births per 1,000 live Births	67.92		

Still Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	4	4	8
Legitimate	3	4	7
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Rates per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	29.30		
Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	0.46		

Deaths:	M.	F.	Total
All Causes	158	145	303
Death Rate	17.36		
Comparability Factor	0.76		
Standardised Death Rate	13.19		
Maternal Death Rate	—		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—		
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	—		
,, ,, Diphtheria	—		
,, ,, Smallpox	—		
,, ,, Influenza	1		
,, ,, Cancer (all ages)	36		

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:	M.	F.	Total
Total	1	4	5
Legitimate	1	4	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	18.87
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births ...	21.09
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	—

Comparability Factors

Area comparability factors in respect of births and deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.03 and 0.76 respectively for 1957. The crude death rates of different areas may not be comparable as the populations differ widely in sex-age constitutions. A comparability factor is provided for each area which when multiplied by the crude-death rate produces an adjusted rate which allows for any difference in the sex-age constitution of the population of the area from that of England and Wales as a whole. Factors are based on 1951 census figures.

Since 1956 the death rate comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in the area such as Shire Hill Hospital and Whitfield House, which unduly weight the death rates.

Geographical

The Borough of Glossop situated in North West Derbyshire is built on the foothills of the Pennine Range within a few miles of Kinder Scout, the highest point of the Peak District. There are magnificent views of the surrounding hills to the north, east and south. Glossop was mentioned in the Domesday Survey and has had a varied history. During the industrial revolution it grew rapidly and in 1866 the town was granted its Charter of Incorporation. Glossop is now a busy industrial town within easy reach of Manchester and the surrounding Lancashire and Cheshire towns. Cotton goods, paper, canned goods, rope, shoes, tools, brushes, gloves, clothing, and chemicals, etc. are produced in the area. Glossop is, in addition, a centre for the textile printing trade.

**Comparative Crude Birth-Rates and Death-Rates,
Analysis of Mortality and Maternal Mortality
in the year 1957**

		England and Wales	Glossop
	Rates per 1,000 population		
Births:			
Live Births	...	16.1	15.19
Still Births	...	22.4(a)	29.30(a)
Deaths:			
All causes	...	11.5	17.36
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	0.095	—
Other Tuberculosis	...	0.012	—
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus	...	0.426	0.516
Other Cancer	...	1.668	1.547
Deaths:			
Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
All causes under 1 year	...	23.0	18.87
All causes under 4 weeks	...	16.5	15.09
—	Signifies that there were no deaths.		
(a)	Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.		

Maternal Mortality:

	England and Wales Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.	Glossop. Rates per 1,000. Total (Live and Still) Births
Maternal Causes excluding Abortion...	0.39	—
Due to Abortion	0.08	—
Total Maternal Mortality	0.47	—

COMMONER CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1957

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	8	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	8
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—
Diabetes	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	37	39

Causes of Death — Continued

			M.	F.
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	25	22
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	1	—
Other heart disease	...	...	23	26
Other circulatory disease	...	...	10	3
Influenza	...	...	1	—
Pneumonia	...	...	9	2
Bronchitis	...	...	1	3
Other diseases of respiratory system			—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	1	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	4	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	2	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases			17	19
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	—	—
All other accidents	...	...	6	4
Suicide	...	...	3	1

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION FIGURES, 1891—1957

Period.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Population.
1891—1900	...	27	22,416 (1891)
1901—1910	...	22	21,526 (1901)
1911—1920	...	17	21,688 (1911)
1921—1930	...	14.3	20,870 (1921)
1931—1940	...	11	19,720 (1931)
1941	...	12	20,001 (1931) with Gamesley.
1942	...	13.6	18,030
1943	...	15	17,594
1944	...	14.7	17,150
1945	...	13.45	16,950
1946	...	18.8	17,740
1947	...	20.04	17,610
1948	...	16.47	17,850
1949	...	15.56	17,930
1950	...	15.05	18,010
1951	...	16.76	17,900
1952	...	13.63	17,830
1953	...	15.2	17,770
1954	...	12.5	17,830
1955	...	12.13	17,730
1956	...	13.87	17,590
1957	...	15.19	17,450

Population figures for 1931 and previously are Census figures.
1942—1957 — Registrar General's figures.

Section B

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Section B : General Provision of Health Services in the Area

STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector:

T. D. WILLIAMS, M.M., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Staff:

B. GORMAN (full-time) up to 30th April, 1957.

Miss E. H. MOORE (part-time).

Mrs. D. HARRISON (full-time) from 6th May, 1957.

Laboratory Facilities:

Laboratory facilities for the examination of bacteriological specimens are available at the Public Health Laboratory (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health), Monsall Hospital, Manchester, and for chemical examination at the County Laboratory, Derby.

SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1957

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined in the County Laboratory, Derby, and the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall.

GENERAL DISEASES:

Positive Negative

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Hæmolytic Streptococci	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Vincent's Angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Salmonella Organisms	...	...	...	...	...	27	138	
Typhoid Organisms	...	...	...	...	...	—	138	
Dysentery (Sonne)	...	...	...	...	...	44	138	
Heat Resistant Anaerobes	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Staphylococcus Aureus	...	...	...	...	...	—	—

MILK:

Samples taken:

Number

Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
*Chemical Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Turbidity Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
							91

* A sample of T.T. milk contained a small amount of added water and a Caution Notice was issued.

* Taken by the County Council.

WATER (Drinking):

Samples taken:	Number
Bacteriological	58
Chemical	8
Plumbo-solvency	2
	—
	68
	—

FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water):

Samples taken:	Number
*Chemical — Miscellaneous	45
Methylene Blue—Ice Cream	31
	—
	76
	—

*Taken by the County Council

DENTAL:

No Dental Officer has attended the Clinic since November, 1949.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**Section 47:**

Powers are given under this Section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The revised procedure which is incorporated in the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, enables the Local Authority to secure the removal of such persons without delay, provided the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner apply to a Court or single Justice for an order. It is not necessary to give seven days' notice to the head of the hospital or institution, a letter from such head that the case will be accepted by him being sufficient evidence. An order made in this way only has effect for three weeks, and applications for renewals of the order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act.

The powers given under Section 47 were used in two instances during 1957. The persons concerned were elderly females, aged 82 years and 78 years respectively, and both were handicapped by infirmity. One was admitted permanently to "The Elms," Chapel-en-le-Frith, and the other for a temporary period to Shire Hill Hospital until her relatives were well enough to resume their responsibilities.

Section 50:

Under this section, as from 5th July, 1948, the Council became responsible for the burial or cremation of any person dying in the district where no suitable arrangements would otherwise be made.

It was not necessary to arrange for any burials during 1957.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The local hospital services are administered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. Partington Home still serves as a Maternity Unit for the area.

Wood's Hospital provides convalescent accommodation for cases from other Hospitals in the Group, and is also used as a General Practitioner Hospital for the local doctors. Out-patient Clinics for Medical, Surgical, and Ear, Nose and Throat cases are held weekly.

Shire Hill Hospital is now administered as a Geriatric Unit.

Part III.: Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority.

The following Services are provided by the Derbyshire County Council:—

- (a) Care of mothers and young children.
- (b) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.
- (c) Health Visiting Service.
- (d) Home Nursing Service.
- (e) Ambulance Service.
- (f) Domestic Help Service.
- (g) Mental Health Service.
- (h) Vaccination and Immunisation.
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Borough Surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this Service, which is under his control.

Refuse is collected every eight working days by the Borough Surveyor's staff from approximately 6,250 ashbins, and is transported by one S. & D. Freight. Disposal of the refuse is by the biological process of controlled tipping.

The Health Department inspects and services the tips for the control of rodent and insect infestations. The purchase and sale of regulation dustbins is made by the Health Department.

Street Cleansing

Street Cleansing is carried out by one Karrier-Yorkshire Sweeper-Collector, and two men engaged on street sweeping.

Gullies

Gullies on County and Borough roads are emptied and cleansed by a mechanically-operated Gully Emptier.

RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. The Town Council, however, provides a free service in the case of private dwellings, much use of which continues to be made.

Section C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Section C:

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER

The 6,467 dwelling houses are supplied with water as follows:—

(a) Direct to houses from mains	6442
(b) By means of stand-pipes	—
(c) By means of private supply, wells, etc. ...	25

WATER SUPPLY

The Borough water supply is obtained from two sources, Swineshaw Reservoir and Hadfield Reservoirs, which are fed by moorland streams. The Hadfield water is treated with soda ash, alumina sulphate, rapid sand filtration, lime and chlorination; the Swineshaw supply has the addition of lime to counteract acidity and since the 7th July, 1956, has been chlorinated.

The Borough Surveyor has very kindly provided the following information:—

WHITFIELD EMERGENCY WATER SCHEME

“Early in 1957 the Council received many complaints about the poor water supply to the upper part of Whitfield Avenue and Whitfield Cross. Houses in this area were on the upper limits of the Swineshaw supply from the Victoria Street, Gladstone Street area. At this time the situation was more serious than it had been in the past because Pickerings Produce Canners Ltd. had commenced work. Their consumption was drawing the water away from this high level. It was therefore decided to replace the automatic booster system which supplied Hague Street, by an electric pumping station at Cornmill Bridge, and a tank holding 50,000 gallons fixed near Field Head Cottages. This installation is intended to be temporary and will be superseded by the Hurst Reservoir Scheme when it is complete.

The storage tank is filled via the existing 4 ins. main in Cliffe Road and a new length of some 400 yds. of 12 ins. pipe (which will form part of the permanent main system of the Hurst Reservoir Scheme). The tank is filled by pumping at night only, and during the day the areas of Hague Street, Whitfield Avenue, Whitfield Cross and Cliffe Road are fed by gravity from this tank.

The water main was extended for three hundred yards along Wellgate and Woodhead Road and thirteen hundred yards of water mains have been replaced in Manor Park Road, North Road, Queen Street (Glossop) and New Shaw Lane.”

Samples taken:—

Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Plumbo-solvency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

Nine of the 58 samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination were found to be unsatisfactory. Details of these are given in the following table. The water from the Public Swimming Bath was examined bacteriologically on five occasions between the beginning of April and September. All the samples were satisfactory.

CHEMICAL.

Eight full chemical analyses, six from the Swineshaw supply and two from the Hadfield supply, were made during 1957.

The results of chemical analysis of the Swineshaw water showed no evidence of the occurrence of active pollution, though one sample from an old main contained a heavy deposit of iron and manganese oxides. This main has since been replaced.

The chemical analysis of one of the Hadfield samples indicated the occurrence of a little pollution which was neutralised by the efficient chlorination.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY.

Two samples, one from each supply, were examined for plumbo-solvency and found to be satisfactory.

WATER SAMPLES BACTERIOLOGICAL—UNSATISFACTORY

Date of Collection.	Place of Collection.	Supply.	Coliform bacilli per 100 ml.	Faecal coli per 100 ml.
30-4-57	Kitchen tap, "Hazelwood," Simmondley	Hadfield	1	0
30-4-57	Tap, 137, Brookfield	Hadfield	35	0
14-8-57	Dairy tap, Higher Dinting Farm, Glossop	Private	180+	180+
17-9-57	Dairy tap, Higher Dinting Farm, Glossop	Private	160+	160+
24-9-57	Dairy tap, Gamesley Fold Farm, Glossop	Chapel R.D.C.	17	0
24-9-57	Tap, 36, Chunal, Glossop	Hadfield	5	3
*29-10-57	Reservoir, Higher Blackshaw Farm, Glossop	Private Reservoir	30	30
*29-10-57	Kitchen tap, Higher Blackshaw Farm, Glossop	Private Reservoir	50	50
*29-10-57	Kitchen tap, Lane Head Farm, Glossop	Private Reservoir Blackshaw Farm	13	13

* The work that had been carried out on this supply together with the heavy rainfall at that time was considered to be responsible for the high coliform figure. Samples taken from the kitchen taps on November 26th, 1957, were satisfactory.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

The results of two chemical examinations of the town's water supplies are given as follows:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Swineshaw Supply

In appearance the sample was practically clear, but of a faint brownish colour.

The results of chemical analysis afford no evidence of the occurrence of pollution.

Hadfield Supply

Colour: 14 Hazen Units	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appearance in 2ft. Tube	...	...	...	...	...	Practically clear, slightly brown.
pH. value	...	...	...	...	...	7.55
						Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (dried at 180° C.)	...	...	...	...	...	80
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.07
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.04
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	...	...	...	...	...	10
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr.						1.38
Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	10
Hardness Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total	...	...	...	...	...	35

In appearance the sample was practically clear and of a slight brownish colour.

The results of chemical analysis are consistent with the occurrence of a little pollution, but the presence of available chlorine suggests that efficient sterilisation should have taken place.

DRAINAGE		Estimated Population Involved.
No. of houses in District connected to sewers	6433	17,350
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers	... ... ... ... ... ... ...	34 100
No. of connections made during year:—		
(a) Existing houses	... ... ... ... ...	—
(b) New houses	... ... ... ... ...	31
(c) Other premises	... ... ... ... ...	2
No. of conversions of other closets to W.Cs.	...	7

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No extensions were made to sewers during 1957.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Ash Bins, etc., in the Borough is as follows: Pail Closets 35, Ash Bins 6,250, Ashpits 17, Waste-water Conveniences 371, and Fresh-water Conveniences 4,745. These figures include accommodation at farm premises.

Table 1. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year:—

Table 1 -- Continued

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food Standards and Labelling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Housing Management	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1116
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Inns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Kitchen Waste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Milk Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Offices—P.H.A., 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pet Animals' Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Preserved Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rent Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Rodent Control (Rats and Mice)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2718
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Shops—Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	865
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Verminous Premises (not Rats and Mice)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Nuisances (P.H.I.'s Journal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4402
									—
									12116
									—

Table 2 NUISANCE JOURNAL, 1957

No. of Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
,, Nuisances recorded after investigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
,, Nuisances outstanding from 1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
,, Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
,, Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
,, Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	445
,, Nuisances outstanding at year end	...	...	...	...	...	...	96

KITCHEN WASTE BINS

We now have only 7 Bins fixed at various positions in the Borough. These are used as receptacles for waste foodstuffs, scraps, etc. The contents are removed by various Pig Clubs, Farmers and Pig-keepers. All bins disused or causing a nuisance are withdrawn.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Of a total of 74 retailers, bottled milk is sold from 48 shops, loose or in bottles from 17 dairy farms, by eight dairymen from other districts who deliver by van or float, and from one local dairy.

CAMPING SITES

Two applications were received for the use of sites for siting the odd caravan and these were approved.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Two licences to occupy caravans were issued.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES (Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total number of Factories on the register:—

With power	... ... ... ... ...	135
Without power	... ... ... ... ...	10
		—
		145
		—

A total of 306 Inspections were made during 1957, and 20 defects were recorded. Nineteen were remedied by the year-end after verbal requests.

Table 3. (1)—Inspection

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	287	—	—
Factories without mechanical power	19	—	—
Other premises	—	—	—
Total	306	—	—

(2)—Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred			
	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector				
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	14	14	—	1	—	
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	1	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):						
(a) Insufficient ...	1	—	—	1	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	1	—	
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	4	4	—	—	—	
Total	20	19	1	3	—	

Note.—Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act, 1937, not included in above Table.

(3)—Outwork (Sec. 110 and 111)

The numbers of persons employed by local firms in classes of work specified by regulations of the Secretary of State in places other than the factory (mainly the home), and not necessarily in Glossop, are as follows:—

Wearing Apparel	40
Brush Making	55
	95

A decrease of 6 as compared with last year

BAKEHOUSES

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 40. 153 inspections were made and 22 defects or offences recorded under the P.H. Acts, F and D. Acts and Bylaws:—

Defects or Offences.	Found.	Remedied.
Limewashing overdue	18	18
Insanitary conditions	—	—
Structural defects	1	1
Infestations	1	1
Other contraventions	4	4
	—	—
	24	24

OFFICES

No inspections were made.

RAG FLOCK and OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

(operative with effect from 1/11/51)

No rag flock is manufactured in the Borough. No samples were taken from retailers.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two registered establishments in constant use. Ten visits were made and conditions were satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Twelve observations, each of 30 minutes duration, were taken and many of shorter duration.

A recurring nuisance occurred in the form of heavy smoke from an iron chimney serving a vertical boiler at a synthetic foam works. This was remedied in May, 1958, when the use of the boiler was discontinued, and steam was taken from another source.

The burning of waste material in the open at the same works was also a frequent cause for complaint. This was remedied by removal of the waste to another site and by burning it in an incinerator.

A metallurgical works chimney continued to emit large volumes of smoke. The Alkali etc. Works Inspector, under whose jurisdiction this works falls, was contacted and an assurance was given that a suitable filtration system would be installed early in 1958.

A serious case of black smoke emission at a cotton factory was abated after a warning.

Heavy smoke emission from a hospital chimney was reduced when the laundry section was closed down.

During the last three months of the year heavy soot deposits were reported on four occasions from the chimney of a chemical works. It was considered that this was due partly to the inefficiency of the boiler plant, and to the timing of soot blowings. This is receiving attention.

A brickworks' chimney was also a cause for complaint, and steps have since been made to obviate the nuisance by raising the height of the chimney.

All factories were notified of the coming into operation in the new year of the provisions in the Clean Air Act, 1956 relating to the emission of dark smoke and reminding occupiers that alterations or adaptations ought to be made during the interim period.

In January, 1958, the Council gave authority for the siting of a lead peroxide instrument and one deposit gauge on the roof of the Municipal Buildings for the measurement of atmospheric pollution.

SHOPS

A total of 1,054 inspections of shops were made during the year and Table 4 sets out the defects noted. There are 408 shops and 40 Market stalls on the register.

Altogether 112 defects or contraventions of the Shops Act were recorded. The bulk of these related to insanitary conditions or failure to keep notices posted. One hundred and four of these contraventions were remedied and the remainder of these will be dealt with during 1958. Several tours of the district were made after closing hours. No contravention was noted.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

Under Section 146 of the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, local byelaws were drafted for the purpose of securing cleanliness in hairdressers' and barbers' premises. Conformation by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was given on the 25th June, 1958, and the byelaws will come into operation on the 1st August, 1958.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF SHOPS — 1957

Antiques and Second-hand Goods	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	40
Bedding Store	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	22
Cycles	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chiropodist	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chemical Products	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chemists	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cafés	...	...	...	...	...	10
Coal Offices	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dyers and Cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	4

Classified List of Shops—Continued.

Table 4.
SHOPS—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

M/c. Line No.	Defect or Contravention	Found	Notices Served		Remedied	Prosecutions Instituted
			Written	Verbal		
1	Ventilation Unsatisfactory	...	...	—	—	—
2	Temperature—Lack of means	...	—	—	—	—
3	Lighting—Inadequate	...	—	—	—	—
4	Meals—Facilities lacking	...	—	—	—	—
5	Sanitary Conveniences insufficient	...	—	—	—	—
6	Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	6	6
7	Washing facilities lacking	...	...	7	7	7
8	Seats, absence of	...	...	—	—	—
9	Records/Notices, not kept	...	...	32	32	32
10	Hours of Employment	...	...	—	—	—
11	Closing Hours	...	...	—	—	—
12	Insanitary Conditions	...	...	53	53	45
13	Disrepair	...	...	8	8	8
14	Other Offences	...	...	5	5	5
					112	—
						104

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Rodent Control is carried out in strict accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The work carried out at business premises is charged for and there is no claim on the Ministry for grant.

Private dwellings are treated free to the occupier and 50% of the expense involved is claimed from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Local Authority property, including sewers, are inspected and treated by the Health Department for which a claim for 50% of the cost is made to the Ministry.

One part-time Rodent Operator is employed.

Below will be found a Summary of Surface and Sewer Infestations and Treatments for the year ended 31st December, 1957:—

Table 5 (a) Surface Infestations

	Total Inspections	Treatments	
		Rats	Mice
Business Premises	1093	13	15
Private Dwellings	145	27	18
Local Authority Premises	18	8	1
Agricultural	—	—	—
	1256	48	34

(b) Sewer Maintenance Treatments

In accordance with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, no baiting of the sewer manholes was carried out during 1957 because previous treatments had cleared the rat population in the sewers and there was no evidence of re-infestation.

VERMINOUS PREMISES (excluding Rats and Mice)

A total of 33 rooms in 9 premises were treated by the Health Department Staff for clearance of infestations as under:—

Table 6.

Infestations	Cases	Treatment
Red Spiders	2	
Plaster Beetles	1	
Wasps' Nest	1	
Bed Bugs	1	
Fleas	1	
Cockroaches	3	

Insecticides were also supplied to the public for treatment of small infestations, together with advice on how to secure clearance.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Notifiable Infectious Disease Cases:

Under this heading the Department disinfected a total of 74 rooms in 12 premises.

Disinfectant is supplied free for current and terminal disinfection.

Persons nursing patients are supplied with instruction leaflets and advice is given by the Public Health Inspectors.

Destruction of Bedding, etc.

The Corporation collected and destroyed bedding from 15 premises at the request of the responsible persons.

A standard charge is made for this service in "non-notifiable" cases.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

And Orders made thereunder

The Chief Public Health Inspector is also the Inspector appointed under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

There were no outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease, Fowl Pest, Swine Fever, or other notifiable animal diseases.

Throughout Great Britain the approximate figures supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for various diseases were:—

Table 7.	Outbreaks	Animals		
		Attacked	Slaughtered	—
Anthrax	318	345	...	—
Atrophic Rhinitis	9	—	...	2603
Foot and Mouth Disease	184	—	...	30425
Fowl Pest	1034	—	...	—
Sheep Scab	—	—	...	—
Swine Fever	960	—	...	182

There was a marked decrease in the number of Anthrax outbreaks as compared with 1956.

Foot and Mouth Disease outbreaks were 184 as against 162 in 1956. A total of 30,425 animals were slaughtered.

Fowl Pest outbreaks increased from 956 in 1956 to 1,034 in 1957.

Swine Fever outbreaks were up from 741 to 960.

WEATHER

The rainfall for Glossop for the past seven years is set out below:—

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL

G L O S S O P

		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
January	... ...	5.85	4.81	2.14	4.74	2.81	5.26	2.73
February	... ...	4.42	1.73	3.28	3.55	2.58	1.47	3.00
March	... ...	5.76	2.77	3.07	2.92	2.85	1.45	3.15
April	... ...	3.18	4.10	3.12	0.97	2.13	2.87	0.52
May	... ...	2.35	2.17	2.59	3.72	4.57	1.29	1.27
June	... ...	1.53	3.37	3.35	3.16	2.67	3.86	1.57
July	... ...	4.02	3.84	6.71	6.91	1.16	6.08	4.35
August	... ...	5.29	2.87	4.77	5.64	1.50	11.13	6.89
September	... ...	2.56	4.83	2.71	5.12	2.54	3.56	8.46
October	... ...	1.21	5.49	2.30	7.27	3.11	3.26	4.58
November	... ...	8.86	3.52	3.77	6.80	1.90	1.91	2.92
December	... ...	6.14	3.69	2.02	6.60	4.90	5.41	5.07
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		51.17	43.19	39.82	57.40	32.72	47.55	44.51

The general rainfall over England and Wales in 1957 was 35.69 inches.

The average over England and Wales for the standard 35-year period 1916–1950 is 36.46 inches.

PET SHOPS

Four such shops are licensed by the Council under the Pet Animals Act 1951, for which an annual fee of 10s. 0d. is payable. These shops must comply with conditions as to suitability set out in the Act.

Section D

Housing Accommodation

Section D: Housing Accommodation

The classification of Housing applications, the management of the Corporation Estates relative to reports on defects, attention to complaints, re-housing and seeing that the terms and conditions of tenancies are complied with, are dealt with by the Health Department.

RENT ACT, 1957

This Act, which, for its main purposes, frees from rent control houses and flats above certain levels of rateable value and allows limited increases in rents of houses still under rent control, came into operation on the 6th July, 1957.

At the 31st December, 1957, there were 30 applications for certificates of disrepair subsequent to notices of rent increase.

Tables 8 and 9 indicate the progress made during 1957 in the matter of both private and Council-owned property.

*Information not available

[†]Cases of Overcrowding were reported on Housing Application forms, but only a survey would give a true picture.

Table 9. (1)—COUNCIL HOUSES EXISTING PRIOR TO 1939-1945 WAR

(2)—SUMMARY OF POST-WAR HOUSING

Site	Number and Type	Completion
The Acre	50 Temporary Prefabricated two-bedroom houses	Completed and occupied 1946-7
Woodcock Grove, Sheffield Road... <i>Ditto</i>	28 Permanent three-bedroom houses 8 Permanent one-bedroom flats	All occupied by 22nd Jan., 1949 All occupied by 18th Sept., 1948
Bankswood Close ...	22 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 5th Mar., 1949
Newlands Drive ... <i>Ditto</i>	20 Permanent two-bedroom flats 34 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 6th Nov., 1950 All occupied by 18th Dec., 1950
Whitfield Avenue ... <i>Ditto</i>	40 Permanent two-bedroom flats 48 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 3rd Aug., 1953 All occupied by 20th April, 1953
Hadfield Road	8 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 1st Feb., 1952
Green Lane... ...	4 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 17th Dec., 1951
Queen's Drive ... <i>Ditto</i> <i>Ditto</i>	30 Permanent three-bedroom houses 74 Permanent two-bedroom flats 14 Permanent one-bedroom flats	All occupied by 13th June, 1955
"Park Croft"	2 Flats	Occupied 19th Mar., 1955
Cowbrook Avenue ...	2 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 24th Nov., 1956
Sheffield Road ...	5 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 6th April, 1957
Newshaw Lane, Hadfield ...	2 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 4th May, 1957
Wesley Street, Hadfield ...	4 Permanent two-bedroom flats ...	All occupied by 23rd Mar., 1957
Bankbottom, Hadfield ...	20 Permanent two-bedroom flats ...	

During the year the Council purchased 16 Cottages in Station Road, Hadfield, for modernising and use as old people's dwellings. A further 10 Cottages at Whitfield are to be purchased and made habitable.

**CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES
RETURN FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1957, to
31st DECEMBER, 1957**

PART A. CLEARANCE AREAS (H.A., 1936, and H.R. and R.A., 1954).

	Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in the period		Number of persons displaced
	Unfit Houses	Other Houses	
(1) Land coloured pink and pink hatched yellow	Nil	Nil	None
(2) Land coloured grey	—	Nil	None

PART B. HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS.

	Number of Houses	Number of persons displaced
Houses demolished or closed in the period		
(1) Housing Act, 1936		
(a) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Section 11)	6	13
(b) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under Section 11 and still in force	—	—
(c) Parts of buildings closed (Section 12) ...	—	—
(2) Housing Act, 1949		
Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 3(1) and 3(2)	—	—
(3) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953		
Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 10(1) and 11(2) ...	3	8

REPAIRS in the period

	Number of Houses*
(4) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	301
(5) Public Health Acts—action after service of formal notice: Houses in which defects were remedied	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	—
(6) Housing Act, 1936—action after service of formal Notice (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16): Houses made fit	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	—
(7) Housing repairs and Rents Act, 1954	
Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5) ...	—

PART C. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE. (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954).

Position at end of period

(8) (a) Houses retained for temporary accommodation and approved for grant under Section 7	—
(b) Separate dwellings contained in (a) above	—
(c) Houses licensed for temporary occupation (Section 6)	—

PART D. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses
(9) Houses in Clearance Areas, other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the period	—

Note:—*A defective house remedied more than once during the period is included once only.

Section E

Food

Section E: Food

FOOD HYGIENE

Personal contact with food - preparing premises was maintained, as will be seen from the list of visits to be found on another page.

ICE-CREAM

Four additional applications for registration under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were granted. At the time of writing, 52 such premises are registered.

Thirty-one samples were taken for Methylene Blue Examination and delivered by car to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall. Twenty-eight were placed in provisional Grade 1, and three in Grade 2.

MILK

The Special Designations now authorised are:—

• Tuberculin Tested.

Pasteurised.

Sterilised.

and in appropriate cases:

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Sterilised).

Cleanliness and Safety of Milk:

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, Tuberculin Tested Milk must not decolourize Methylene Blue within specified periods of time according to time of year.

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) and Pasteurised Milk must pass the Phosphatase test and a 30-minute Methylene Blue test under specified conditions of storage.

Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised) and Sterilised Milk when submitted to the turbidity test, must show no signs of turbidity.

From the table below it will be noted that seven samples failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test. Twenty-six samples taken for evidence of tubercle infection were satisfactory. Seven samples passed the phosphatase test for efficiency of pasteurisation.

Table 10.

EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

		NATURE OF TEST					
		Turbidity Test (Samples taken 0)		Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken 26)		Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 7)	
Designation	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory
	20	7	—	—	24	—	—
Raw Milk	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	...	...	—	—	—	—	—

Licences and registrations, 31st December, 1957, were as follows:—

Table 11.

(1) Licences and Supplementary Licences (Annual)

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence	...	...	...	...	—
Dealer's Licence Sterilised	...	...	...	...	44
Dealer's Licence Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	8
Dealer's Licence Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	1
Supplementary "Pasteurised" Milk	...	...	...	...	2
,, "Sterilised" Milk	...	...	...	...	2
,, "Tuberculin Tested" Milk	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					59

(2) Registrations

Distributors of Milk elsewhere than from Dairy Farms	50
--	----

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The County Analyst has kindly supplied the following information relating to sampling in the Borough:—

Sixty-nine samples, including 24 milks, were taken during 1957.

No serious adulteration was encountered and no proceedings were taken.

An informal sample of Italian apples was found to be contaminated with lead in excess of the limit recommended for lead in foodstuffs. Further samples of this brand were not obtainable from the same premises nor could they be found in the district. (The original sample had been taken towards the end of the season for Italian apples). Contamination of produce with spray residues needs regular attention, and in 1957 all apples which failed to comply with limits for lead and arsenic were found to be of Italian origin. It was suggested to the Ministry that representations to the Commercial Attaché at the Italian Embassy should be made.

Registration of Preserved Food Premises

The total number of Certificates of Registration granted is now 64. The registration is in connection with premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. These premises are required to be kept at a very high standard of cleanliness and receive special attention from the Health Department Staff.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

The County Council carry out duties in this connection.

No action was taken by the Health Department.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

During the year slaughtering was carried out at three licensed slaughterhouses. Table 12 (on page 42) gives details of carcases inspected and of meat rejected as being unfit for human consumption. The meat in general has been of good quality.

Approximate Weights of Condemned Food

(i) At the Slaughterhouses:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	—	11	—	26
Meat (other diseases and conditions)	—	—	—	17
Offal (Tuberculosis)	1	7	2	12
Offal (other diseases and conditions)	—	8	2	14
	2	7	2	13

(ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Bacon	—	—	—	11	12
Canned Meats	—	4	—	9	7½
Meat	—	1	1	3	0
Evaporated Milk	—	—	—	9	8
Soup	—	—	—	2	10
Frozen Eggs	—	—	3	5	0
Canned Foods	4	19	0	1	8½
	5	5	1	14	14

The increased weight of foods surrendered by traders for which certificates of condemnation were issued is mainly due to the coming of the additional canning factory.

SLAUGHTERMEN'S LICENCES

Under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954, twenty-seven licences were issued to persons competent to slaughter animals. All the persons are eighteen years of age or over.

Table 12. Carcasses Inspected and Condemnations.

		Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed	805	212	4	3064	133	—	—	4218
Number Inspected	805	212	4	3064	133	—	—	4218
All Diseases except Cysticerci								
Whole carcasses condemned		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned		179	31	—	13	—	—	223
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci		22.23	14.62	—	0.42	—	—	5.28
Tuberculosis only:								
Whole carcasses condemned		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned		63	47	—	—	3	—	11.3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis		8.07	22.17	—	—	2.25	—	2.72
Cysticercosis:								
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned		—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Section F

**Prevalence and Control over
Infectious and other
Diseases**

Section F:

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

The total number of cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis, notified during 1957 was 350, compared with 147 in 1956 and 221 in 1955.

DIPHTHERIA

For the seventh year in succession there was no diphtheria in the Borough of Glossop, and there has not been a death from the disease since 1946.

Unfortunately there was a decrease in both the number of primary courses and booster injections of diphtheria prophylactics given at the Glossop and Hadfield Clinics. Some parents have tended to overlook the importance of diphtheria immunisation during a year when most of the publicity was focused on poliomyelitis vaccination.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children immunised against diphtheria in 1957 was:—

Under one year	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
One to four (inclusive)	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Five to 14 (inclusive)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
							—
						Total	150
							—

MEASLES

Measles was present in epidemic form from February to May and reached its height in March. A total of 286 cases was notified compared with 134 in 1955, the last epidemic year. The disease was mild in type, and only one case is known to have been admitted to hospital.

SCARLET FEVER

Only one of the seven cases notified was admitted to hospital. The infection has declined in severity during the last 20 years and is rarely followed by complications.

CHICKENPOX

Chickenpox, which has been notifiable in Glossop for many years, is a mild, but highly-infectious disease. It assumes importance when smallpox is present mainly on account of its resemblance in certain cases to modified forms of the latter disease. Chickenpox was not prevalent in 1957, only 7 cases being notified compared with 84 in 1956.

WHOOPING COUGH

One case was reported compared with 3 in 1956 and 50 in 1955. Many parents are now wisely insisting on immunisation of their children against whooping cough, although the degree of protection is not so high as in the case of diphtheria immunisation.

It is possible that the decreasing incidence is due to the more widespread use of whooping cough prophylactics.

POLIOMYELITIS

The 1957 poliomyelitis vaccination programme in the United Kingdom was twice delayed owing to production difficulties and did not start until mid-March. Priority was given to children born between 1947 and 1954 who had already been registered but not vaccinated. General practitioners were given an opportunity to take part in the scheme and arrangements for supplying them with vaccine were made by the local health authority.

As there was no evidence from other countries that poliomyelitis was provoked by the use of the vaccine during the summer months when the incidence is greatest, the Ministry decided in May, 1957, that inoculations should continue throughout the year. It was also recommended that children born in 1955 and 1956 should be registered and vaccination carried out after that of the priority group had been completed. Then would come the turn of the children who had been registered since 1956.

Later in the year it was found that the production of British vaccine was progressing too slowly for an extensive vaccination campaign and it was decided to import the American product for an interim period pending a sufficient supply of British vaccine. The imported vaccine had to be tested fully by British standards for safety and potency. When the increased supply became available the Government was able to extend its arrangements and offered vaccination before the summer of 1958 to all children under 15 years and to expectant mothers.

The Medical Research Council assessed the protective effect of the vaccine used in May and June, 1956, and reported its findings at the end of May, 1957. Although the numbers on which the assessment was made were small, there appeared to be no doubt that the vaccine did confer some, although not complete, protection over the ages $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ years. The duration of the immunity conferred by the vaccine has still to be determined.

Poliomyelitis vaccination at the Glossop Clinic was resumed in April, 1957. A total of 295 children received a first injection and 274 children a second injection of vaccine between April and December. The inoculations have been remarkably free from untoward reactions, both local and general.

A marked increase in the number of registrations coincided with a small outbreak of the disease in the summer when the possibility of immediate local danger was present.

Five cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were notified in the Borough, viz., an adult in April, children of 3, 12 and 15 years respectively in May, and a child of 4 years in July. The usual quarantine measures were instituted and in the schools swimming and competitive games and sports were banned for a period of three weeks from the middle of May. There appeared to be no direct contact between the cases and the source of the infection could not be traced. Four of the patients made a satisfactory recovery, but unfortunately one was still in hospital at the end of the year.

FOOD POISONING

A sporadic case of food poisoning in a baby of six months was the only one reported during the year. The child was admitted to hospital as a suspected case of dysentery in May, 1957, and five days later the diagnosis of salmonella typhi-murium infection was made. No other members of the family were affected, no pet animals were kept in the house and there was no evidence of infestation by mice. The source of the infection could not be traced.

The child was discharged from hospital 26 days after admission, but continued to excrete the salmonella organism for a further period of five months.

The last confirmed case of food poisoning in the area was in July, 1956.

DYSENTERY

An outbreak of Sonne dysentery, which occurred in a private residential school in November, accounted for 24 of 27 cases reported. Two members of the staff and 22 children were affected. As the school is for all practical purposes a closed community the infection was quickly brought under control and did not spread to the rest of the town.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Apart from the death returns, the only information with regard to the presence of non-notifiable infectious disease is obtained from the returns of county schools.

Influenza, which was rife in September and October, attacked hundreds of children of all ages.

The other non-notifiable infection of note was mumps which affected 11 children of primary school age.

INFESTATIONS

Children infested with lice are disinfested by means of a D.D.T. preparation. Unfortunately the incidence of head infestation is high amongst certain careless families.

Benzyl Benzoate emulsion is used in the treatment of scabies, which is now a rare disease. No cases were dealt with during 1957.

Table 13.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1957

*These figures do not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1957.

TUBERCULOSIS

Table 14. New Cases and Mortality during 1957

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
55 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—

There was no evidence of excessive incidence of tuberculosis in a particular occupation of the area.

The Chest Clinic is held at LEES STREET, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE—

Tuesday ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ...	2 p.m.
Wednesday ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ...	10 a.m.
Friday ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ...	10 a.m.
Friday (Children) ...	... ... ...	... ...	2 p.m.
2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month			6 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATION

No action was necessary in 1957 under the P.H. (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, which prohibit persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dairy premises. The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 278, and the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, Section 135, provide for compensation to be paid in certain circumstances.

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